Indo-Bangladesh water dispute

1243. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of India and Bangladesh Governments was held recently at Dhaka to resolve the issue of sharing of waters of common rivers;

(b) whether in the said meeting, the issue of construction of Ganga Barrage in Bangladesh, Pioalmukh Project in India, and construction of reservoirs in Nepal, to store water for some rivers flowing into the Ganga from Nepal, was raised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, taking into account the interests of India as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) During the visit of the Indian Foreign Secretary to Dhaka in May, 1995, discussions were held to resolve the issue of sharing of waters of common rivers involving joint monitoring on Ganga both in India and Bangladesh and the revival of talks under Joint River Commission.

Agricultural Extension Programmes

1244. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the various Agricultural Extension Programmes under implementation by Government at present;

(b) the number of these programmes being implemented in Orissa; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government to effectively implement these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Various Agricultural Extension Programmes under implementation by Government at present are:

(i) training or extension personnel within India and abroad.

(ii) establishment of National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Advanced Training Centres, Extension Education Institutes.

(iii) Exchange of Farmers within the country, Farmers—Scientists Interaction, Agricultural Extension through Voluntary Organisations.

(iv) Training of Women in Agriculture through :—(1) externally aided projects; (2) centre sector Scheme.

(v) Organisation of National/ International fairs/exhibitions, National Agricultural Productivity Awards, shows etc.

(vi) extension & training through Krishi Vigyan Kendras of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(vii) Demonstration/training on fertiliser/ bio-fertiliser.

(b) The programmes being implemented in Orissa include:

(i) establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

(ii) training of women in agriculture through DANIDA assisted project.

(iii) conducting block demonstrations and training under National Pulses Development Project and Oilseeds Production Programme.

(iv) exchange of farmers to agriculturally developed areas/ States and training support to field functionaries and farmers.

(v) a regional centre of National Bio-fertilizer Development Centre has been established at Bhubneshwar to propogate use of bio-fertilisers.

(c) The programmes are monitored through periodical visits of teams/experts to review, and take corrective measures.

Shortage of Paraxylene

1245. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any world-wide shortage of paraxylene a raw material for DMT/ PTA production;

(b) the current prices at which paraxylene is being imported by Indian DMT and PTA producers;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a severe shortfall in the availability of paraxylene in India and if so, the extent of the shortfall;

(d) whether any Indian Company is currently exporting paraxylene from India, if so, the quantity and the FOB price; and

(e) the reasons for permitting such exports from the country in the face of severe shortage in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) To the extent information is available paraxylene as a raw material for the manufacture of DMT/ PTA is in short supply globally.

(b) The prices at which Paraxylene has been recently imported range between US $ 1550/ MT to US $ 1745/MT c.i.f.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is shortfall in the availability of Paraxylene in India. In the year 1994-95, the shortfall was to the extent of about 20%. During the current year the shortfall is expected to be higher.

(d) Yes, Sir. Recently 1980 MTs. of Paraxylene has been exported at a f.o.b. price of US $ 1650/MT.

(e) As per the current Import-Export Policy there is no restriction on imports as well as exports of paraxylene.

कपास का उत्पादन

1246. **श्री रामजीलाल:** (क) क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में कपास का उत्पादन कितना हुआ है;

(ख) क्या पिछले वर्ष हरियाणा में कपास की फसल किसी ऐसी बीमारी के कारण बर्बाद हो गयी है जिसका समाधान नहीं हो सका;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय से अथवा कृषि संस्थान, दिल्ली से इस बीमारी के कीटों पर नियंत्रण पाने के संबंध में अनुसंधान कार्य करने के लिए कहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. कृष्णकुमार): (क) देश में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कपास के उत्पादन का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

वर्ष	उत्पादन (प्रत्येक 170 कि.ग्रा. की लाख गांठे)
1992-93	114.125
1993-94	107.121
1994-95	112. 69 (संभावित)

(ख) से (घ) जी, नहीं। पिछले वर्ष हरियाणा के कुछ गांवों से ही कपास में लीफकर्ल रोग होने के बारे में सूचना मिली थी। रोग के कारणों का अध्ययन करने तथा उसके नियंत्रण के लिए नीति तैयार करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने आई.ए.आर. (आई.सी.ए.आर.), नई दिल्ली सी.आई.सी.आर. (आई.सी.ए.आर.) नागपुर/सिरसा; पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना, मराठवाड़ा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, परभणी तथा पौध संरक्षण, संगरोध एवं संचयन निदेशालय, फरीदाबाद के वैज्ञानिकों की एक टीम का गठन किया। इस टीम ने हाल ही में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है जिसे हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा पंजाब सरकार को आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए भेजा गया था। तत्पश्चात अपर सचिव, भारत सरकार की अध्यक्षता में कार्य योजना तैयार करने के लिए एक टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया गया। एक विस्तृत कार्य योजना तैयार की गई और उसे आवश्यक अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई के लिए राजस्थान, हरियाणा तथा पंजाब की राज्य सरकारों को परिचालित किया गया। जनवरी, 1995 में सरकार ने कपास के पत्तियों के रोग प्राथमिकता अनुसंधान क्षेत्रों में से एक क्षेत्र के रूप में सिनाख्त की है।